

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15th, 1881

NUMBER 5

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PHILADELPHIA — 1876

EXPOSITION MEDAL

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M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views
taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality

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The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this
market for competing with those of European origin, has been
for many years a specialty of their business, and references to
the various manufacturers they represent—which are kindly
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sess and have successfully employed for this purpose.
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respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceded
whenever special and exclusive conditions are tendered by
manufacturers.

TREASURY BALANCES FOR 1877-78.

The recent publication of the balance
sheet for the fiscal year 1877-78—which
seems to be now finally settled—affords an
excellent opportunity to compare the appro-
priations made by the legislature in the
imperial budget, with the expenditures
actually made by the various departments.
It is indisputable that the practice of the
government in exceeding appropriations is
one of very great danger, the more so as in
some cases these excesses are of such a
character and extent as to seriously embarrass
the public revenue.

The revenue of the empire for 1877-78—
not including the receipts for the emancipa-
tion fund, 1,043,719\$435, nor the deposits,
1,524,833\$707—amounted to 108,177-
273\$932. The budget estimates placed the
revenue at 102,000,000\$, from which it is
seen that the estimates were exceeded by
6,177,273\$932. The sources of revenue
were as follows:

Imports.....	56,852,605\$792
Despacho marítimo...	131,499 431
Exports.....	16,342,341 368
Internal taxes.....	28,310,485 665
Extraordinary.....	6,540,341 676
	108,177,273 932

This excess of revenue over the estimates,
and the large amount of the "extraordinary"
receipts, were due to the sale of the iron-
clad *Independência* which realized the sum
of 5,458,200\$.

The appropriations made in the imperial
budget for 1877-78 amounted to a total of
105,881,736\$077. According to the li-
quidated accounts the actual expenditures for
that year, excepting the emancipation fund
962,296\$897, were 150,751,947\$007, show-
ing an excess of 44,870,210\$930 over the
appropriations and 42,574,673\$075 over the
revenue receipts. The appropriations and
expenditures for the several departments of
state were as follows:

appropriations	expenditures
Empire.....	7,574,088\$428
Justice.....	6,451,443 193
Foreign affairs.....	1,082,753 335
Marine.....	10,358,198 801
War.....	14,897,809 459
Agriculture.....	16,443,113 861
Finance.....	49,974,329 000
Advances.....	

105,881,736 077

From these comparisons it will be seen
that the department of foreign affairs was the
only one which kept within the appropri-
ations, while that of empire, and that of
agriculture, commerce and public works
exceeded their appropriations to an alarm-
ing degree. The greater part of the excess
of 14,840,502\$240 in the department of
empire, however, has ample justification in
the just efforts of the government to meet
the terrible ravages of the *secca* in the north-
ern provinces—the expenditures for that
purpose during the year being 13,644,198\$-
277. As to the department of agriculture,
commerce and public works the excess of
25,672,926\$320 arose mainly from the un-
wise and reckless policy of aiding all sorts
of private enterprises and of undertaking
others of an extensive character on govern-
ment account. A policy which leads to

an expenditure of over 2½ times the appro-
priation must necessarily be a dangerous
one, and should be carefully watched. The
possibility of spending so much money over
the sum authorized demonstrates the exist-
ence and use of great discretionary power on
the part of a minister—a power which is
neither conferred by the constitution nor
warranted by the circumstances of the
public revenue. A comparison of some of
the items of expenditure in the various
departments with the sums authorized will
show some of the outlets through which
the public moneys have flowed. The
appropriations and expenditures are as
follows:

appropriation	expenditure
Foreign debt : interest and re- demption.....	12,772,783\$000
Internal debt : do do.....	19,940,452 000
Diverse interest charges.....	1,538,500 000
Int. on Orphans' fund loans.....	500,000 000
do on Savings Banks and an- nuity loans.....	600,000 000
Pensions, etc.....	2,290,548 000
Marine arsenals.....	3,607,301 175
Naval force.....	2,354,185 220
War arsenals.....	1,600,000 000
Army.....	8,911,899 510
Public lands and colonization.....	1,836,000 000
D. Pedro II R.R.....	4,500,000 000
Postoffice.....	1,205,000 000
Telegraph.....	760,000 000
Steamship subsid' Railway interest guarantees.....	2,646,400 000
Rio water works.....	1,087,016 373
do Gabriel works Sicca expenses.....	1,100,000 000
New abattoir....	1,111,238 736
R.R. construction	4,185,043 076
	13,644,198 277
	749,024 880
	9,759,904 982

It is clear from the character of many of
these items of expenditure that the excess
was not at all warranted by existing circum-
stances. The expenses incurred in behalf of
the Ceará famine of course could not be
anticipated, and the exigencies of the case
justified the expenditure of any moneys
that were needed to relieve a people suf-
fering from starvation and disease. The
outlay in behalf of "public lands and
colonization," of "railway guarantees" and
"railway construction," of "steamship sub-
sidies," of "telegraphs," and of the various
interest accounts, are not so easily justified.
How it was possible to spend so much
money in colonization schemes, from which
there is no visible benefit, is certainly as
inexplicable as it was unwarranted. In
the matter of railways and railway guarantees
Brazil has been encouraging an evil which is
rapidly outgrowing her resources, and
which threatens to bring upon her dif-
ficulties of a very grave character at no
distant day.

The revenue of the year was principally
derived from the custom house taxes upon
imports and exports, the amount collected
from these two sources, together with the
various other charges connected with that
department, amounting to a total of 74-
779,199\$235. The receipts by provinces
from the custom house and from all sources
were as follows:

	customs	all sources
Rio de Jan. (city).....	39,627,475\$797	70,984,939\$141
Bahia.....	9,255,192 474	11,424,179 085
Pernambuco.....	8,434,234 162	9,817,657 681
São Paulo.....	4,386,539 939	6,441,590 604
Pará.....	4,131,146 796	4,635,480 619
R. Grande do Sul Maranhão.....	3,826,700 649	5,193,452 173
R. de Jan. (prov.) Minas Geraes.....	2,063,672 147	2,542,551 921
Ceará.....		2,207,708 012
Alagoas.....	1,111,210 756	1,725,194 037
Santa Catharina.....	535,386 101	1,292,770 828
Sergipe.....	348,387 407	669,500 150
Parahyba.....	199,537 266	541,307 933
Amazonas.....	178,184 057	338,568 710
Paraná.....	164,044 877	241,353 382
Matto Grosso.....	157,079 246	226,521 781
Piauí.....	129,229 082	502,604 279
Espirito Santo.....	99,621 723	221,928 952
R. Grande do N.....	70,943 267	193,299 904
Goyaz.....	69,613 489	168,370 517
		185,230 270
		102,315 408

The total receipts of the imperial treasury
for the year amounted to 105,534,744\$403,
of which 1,606,256\$245 represented de-
posits, 5,678,614\$226 a fictitious balance
from the preceding year, 19,962,600\$ the
emission of treasury bills during the year,
and 30,000,000\$ an issue of paper currency.
The items, as given in the official report,
are as follows:

Ordinary & extraordinary revenue.....	108,177,273\$932
Net balance from deposits.....	1,524,833 707
Balance from emancipation fund.....	81,422 538
Balance from 1876-77.....	5,678,614 226
Emission of treasury bills.....	19,962,600 000
do nickel money.....	110,000 000
do paper currency.....	30,000,000 000
	165,534,744 403

From this the government announces a
balance of 14,782,797\$396 available for the
year 1878-79. The error in this statement
is one to which we have before called atten-
tion, and is a serious one. It is incredible
that any man who claims to be a financier,
could make such a mistake. In this state-
ment we find the treasury officials of a great
nation gravely assuming a net balance
drawn from certificates of indebtedness. A
treasury bill is nothing less than a promise
to pay and it is not infrequently issued here
to meet accounts which the treasury can
not pay in cash. In the same sense the
issue of paper currency is simply the issue
of notes of indebtedness which the govern-
ment should one day redeem in coin. These
amounts are nothing less than items of
indebtedness which other parties are hold-
ing against the treasury—and yet we have
here the astounding statement that they
belong to the revenues of the year, and,
therefore, that there was a balance remain-
ing over of 14,782,797\$396.

RUSSIAN TAXES UPON FOREIGN SHIPPING.

The Russians continue to make desperate efforts
to force the introduction of new manufactures at the
expense of consumers. Every means is tried to
keep out foreign products, and tariffs are rapidly
getting so heavy that it will be impossible for the
Russian buyer to procure cheap iron, and for foreign
manufacturers to send anything there. The
Russian official brain is most fertile in devising new
imposts. The latest proposal to increase the revenue
is to levy a heavy tax upon all foreign bottoms enter-
ing Russian waters. Of these there are 13,000 per
annum now, and a large proportion of the vessels
are English. It is expected that a tax on these will
bring in a revenue of 10,000,000 roubles a year.
The new Russian minister of finance, it would
appear, has approved the suggestion.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONS.

By the term "national constitution," it is not meant to refer especially to the constitution of Brazil; but to any national constitution, in every country where the degree of civilization and of public respect for the individual freedom of citizens, are sufficiently advanced to admit of such a safeguard as a constitution. It might be imagined that amongst a law-abiding people, enjoying representative government, where all the laws are framed and administered by the people or their chosen representatives, that a rigid constitution would be useless; but this is a grand error. The object of a rigid, unchangeable constitution, so long as it exists, is to protect the great body of the people—not against danger from without, but against danger from within. It is not necessary that a constitution, in any country, should be regarded as eternal; but it is essential that it should not be changed for transient or trivial causes, and that it should only be changed in conformity with the provision in the constitution prescribing the mode of changing it.

The primary reason for the existence and sacred maintenance of a national constitution, is the universal tendency of the few to usurp authority over the many. The people may select good men as their representatives; such selection is undoubtedly an additional safeguard to their liberties. But the love of power is an inherent quality in the human breast, which neither constitutions nor laws can eradicate; and when men have enjoyed it for a time they are apt to long for its continuance and for its increase.

Another substantial, nay vital reason for a clearly defined constitution is that all laws passed during its continuance shall be strictly in conformity not only with its authority, but with its limitations; for if a congress, or any one in power in the government, could enact provisions regardless of this authority, and this limitation, the constitution would have no more value than so much blank paper, and the people would have no security whatever. If a constitution is worth anything, it is worth preserving; and the only way to preserve it is for the people to insist upon its strict observance by their delegated representatives.

There is no more important provision in any national constitution than that which prohibits the enactment of any *ex post facto* law; for if *ex post facto* laws are permitted, the liberties of the people, which are supposed to be secure under the constitution, are at once sapped and undermined. One of the fundamental propositions of law is that the people "know the law," and that therefore they are liable to its provisions; but if an *ex post facto* law be passed, making its penalties retroactive, it is obviously impossible even for the most learned in the law, much less the people in general, to guard against its damaging effect. It is a prerogative so exceedingly dangerous that it should never be exercised under any circumstances; and if the constitution of a country does not contain a clause absolutely prohibiting the enactment of *ex post facto* laws, or the exercise of *ex post facto* proceedings based upon such an assumed law, it is vitally defective as a protection to the community.

It is not possible nor necessary that the constitution in one country should be precisely like that in another; regard must be had to the peculiar circumstances which may belong to each country; but there are certain irrefragable principles which belong to society in all countries, where constitutions can be established. Life, liberty and property must be held sacred, and left untouched, save through due process of law. The object of constitutional government is not the oppression or molestation of the people in any of their rights or privileges, in any degree; on the contrary, it is to guard

them against these annoyances, and when laws, or the delegated executors of the laws, oppress or molest unoffending citizens, who are only exercising their constitutional rights, they are obviously subversive of justice and dangerous in the extreme.

Law, to be respected, must be unchangeable by any contrivance or subterfuge, so long as it is the law. If it be unconstitutional, it cannot be called "law;" it is then simply a proceeding, outside of the constitution, which the people cannot respect. Nothing can well be more dangerous than the attempted enforcement of an unconstitutional law; even if the circumstances did not create any immediate danger, its acceptance might easily lead to terrible ulterior consequences.

It is possible to pass bad laws under a good constitution, simply because all human institutions—including the best constitution that has ever been framed—partake of human frailty. But if a bad law be constitutional, it can be, and it should be borne with until a good law can be made to take its place.

The foundation principles of human law, like those of the Supreme Being, are immutable; but the circumstances in which they become applicable are not merely innumerable, but they are constantly augmenting in a geometrical ratio, as the world advances in population and in its endless variety of interests. Hence the study and administration of human laws, instead of becoming more simple, is daily becoming more complex, requiring a higher order of ability and more intense application, to master its increasing intricacies.

Any law impairing the obligations of contracts previously entered into between individuals, or between individuals and a government, is clearly *ex post facto*; and no civilized country should ever sanction such an act, because the future direful effects of such a proceeding cannot possibly be measured by any known means.

Respect for the law, should be taught in every institution, from the most primary to the most elevated; but, in order to ensure this respect, the laws themselves should be just and humane. And if they are so, they can hardly be unconstitutional. There is but a single step from unconstitutionality to revolution, when "law" becomes a dead letter. Let all the children and all the people in every civilized government be taught to know and to respect their country's constitution.

LEX.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF COFFEE.

The stimulating properties of coffee, while they make it a popular article of consumption, are unfortunately the sources of a multitude of nervous diseases and affections of the heart. Consequently it was found necessary, after many years experience of its baneful effects when used in its full strength, to discover some means of ameliorating these by the admixture of a harmless substance resembling coffee in flavor as nearly as possible. An article was finally selected for this purpose after careful experiment which is now extensively employed, not only for diluting and partially counteracting the injurious qualities of coffee, but for imparting a more agreeable flavor to many brands which would otherwise be unpalatable by reason of their sharpness and generally unpleasant taste.

It is hardly necessary to say that this indispensable requisite in the preparation of coffee is chicory, a simple, harmless vegetable substance, which materially lessens not only the bad qualities, but also the high cost of an unmixt coffee.

Chicory has been used as a substitute for coffee since the opening of this century, when it was introduced by the French. It is a plant which grows wild in Europe, but is

frequently cultivated. The root of it is sometimes given in medicine, but the most of it is kiln dried, roasted, and ground into a brownish-red powder, to be used for mixture with or use in place of coffee. It is stronger than pure coffee and gives a good color to the decoction. It is used largely at European hospitals on account of its superior qualities of nutrition and total absence of nerve stimulating agents. The chemical analysis is as follows:

Moisture	9.09
Mineral salts	4.20
Soluble extractive substances	41.29
Soluble gummy resinous substances	5.22
Dextrine	6.12
Saccharine matter	11.36
Cellulose	19.40
Caramel	2.10
Carbon	1.18
Empyrenmatic oils	0.04
Total	100.00

It will be seen that according to this analysis the nutritious matter amounts to sixty-six per cent, while coffee only represents thirty-one per cent. A good deal of this favorable result must be attributed to the presence of a kind of starch in the root, which is transformed by kiln drying into gummy extractive matters of highly nutritious character.—Blume & Co.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Ayres Herald of January 23.

—Intelligence received from Entre Rios is to the effect that the drought and locusts are both afflicting the country, injuring maize greatly. The wheat crop is abundant and good.

—Letters received from Washington as late as December 4th report a favorable prospect of a subsidy for a direct line of steamers from New York to the Plate, quite independent of the line now running to Brazil, and the general agent, Major Tisdell, who was here some time ago, will visit this country in February or March to procure like encouragement for this enterprise, about which there can be no two opinions.

From the Herald, of February 1.

—Wheat is a fair crop and of good quality and we shall export two to four million dollars' worth.

—The Saladeros, are coming far short of the average, probably £2,000,000, which will tell materially against us.

—The bill providing that the Provincial Bank may guarantee several projects for loans, to the amount of four million dollars, has become a law. There is a proposition pending for the province to give the bank bonds for the amounts of its indebtedness, which the latter hope to use in Europe in arranging a credit.

—The debt of the provincial government [Buenos Ayres], arising from seven different sources, amounted on 31st of December to two hundred and seventy-one million six hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars currency, including interest.

—The losses on wools now held in the market will exceed £500,000, and this will be increased if there should be a further decline. Serious failures can hardly be avoided as the prospect now appears. It is said that the heavy French failures will affect parties here.

—During the month of January there have been exported, according to Messrs. Woodgate Bros. circular, 13,445 salted ox, and 8,755 do horse hides, 172,023 dry ox, and 8,040 do horse hides, 611 pps. tallow, 900 bales do, 188 bales hair, 28,268 bales wool, 3,648 bales skins, 3,917 bags maize, 2,502 bags wheat, 6,718 bags flour.

—The settlers of the Caroya colony, in Cordoba, have sent some samples of floss silk to the department of agriculture, and they request that a report be returned to them on its quality and strength. This promises, eventually to be a very successful industry in some of the colonies.

—Private advices report the Andine railway to Mendoza to be progressing very satisfactorily. The temporary bridge over Rio V has been begun, and the road is being prepared as rapidly as possible. There are already at Mercedes 2,500 sleepers and a sufficiency of rails for 15 kilometres of road; and on the Tucuman line there are 10,000 sleepers ready for loading.

—The following are the returns of the immigration office for 1880: Arrived from Europe: direct, 6,643 immigrants, from Montevideo, 15,008;

total 21,561. Of these the government has placed, 1,509 persons, as follows: In Buenos Aires, 952; Corrientes, 23; Santa Fe, 371; Entre Rios, 98; Cordoba, 30; Tucuman, 14; Salta, 8; Rioja, 3; S. Luis, 12; elsewhere, 7.

—The *Revista Medica* remarks: "Public health in general is good. The great projects which have been made for insuring the health of the city, promise to return to the capitalists right to be called 'Buenos Aires,' by diminishing at one and the same time the focuses of infection that are scattered all over the city, and the diseases that are their natural fruits."

—There are to be put on the market three large tracts of land within a few weeks. The Plaza Montero, grant by the central land office; the grand tract of land on the Paraná, 39 leagues, owned by the National Bank, will be sold by Messrs. Bullrich & Co., March 16th, at auction on the base of \$160,000 gold, or 120,000 m/c per league; and another great sale of some 70 leagues about the same time, so that land speculators and settlers are not likely to want for land just yet.

—From Brazil we learn that the yellow fever is still striking down its victims every day, but we do not believe it has developed so virulently this year as it has done in former years. Attention is still being paid to the army and navy there, and our imperial neighbors evidently intend it to be known that they are not to be caught napping by any of their republican neighbors who may be affected with a thirst of glory.

—Business does not continue so encouraging as was generally expected a few months ago. The unfavorable condition of the European wool market has had the result to retard shipments and sales among us, and the decline has left the middlemen who purchased early in the season at an unheard of high figure, to bear a heavy loss, and several have already failed, with more sure to follow. This will embarrass the wool grower who sold, taking a part in cash and signing a contract of sale, and now the assignees of those who have failed insist on the delivery of the wool as assets, from which the farmer is to receive his percentage, which in all cases of failure amounts to nothing. There will be vexatious delay and trouble to a great number, but it will put an end to this class of operations in the future.

—A special committee has just been formed for the encouragement of immigration from Ireland and Germany, and there can be no doubt but if a hundred thousand Irishmen and Germans were to land to-morrow, they would all be settled and on the highroad to fortune before the end of the month. The new territories of the Rio Negro, etc., which have recently been opened up for settlement, present special attractions to immigrants not only in the richness and fertility of their soil, but also in the beautiful climate and advantageous situation. Almost every week presents some newly discovered field for industrious enterprise, and the already established industries of manufacturing wine and sugar are assuming proportions which by far outstrip the most sanguine expectations of their originators of only a few years back.

THE WINE CROP IN FRANCE.

The wine crop of 1879 was about twenty-five million hectolitres, or thirty million hectolitres below the average of the last ten years. The annual consumption in France is forty to forty-five million hectolitres. Everybody expected a rise in the price of wine, and some conscientious dealers laid in a stock from abroad. The rise in price, however, never came, and the market remained well supplied. The reason was that the natural deficit was compensated for by artificial means. Wine was manufactured out of dry grapes. All the raisins to be found in the eastern ports were bought up, and wine manufactories sprang up all over the country. Around Paris alone there are seven steam power, wine manufactories. The cost of a cask of raisin wine is about fifty francs, and it was sold at one hundred francs, thus giving a profit of a hundred per centum. But the competition has now become such that the price of raisins has risen from twelve francs to seventy-five francs the one hundred kilogrammes.

The consequence is that raisins have been abandoned, and wine is now manufactured out of *glucose*, a sugary matter obtained from the potato, out of the residues of molasses, out of rotten apples, dried prunes, dates, figs, and all kinds of refuse fruit, and even out of beetroot. These abominable liquids are colored artificially, and couped more or less with Spanish wines or white wine. The adulteration and manufacture of wine has attained such vast proportions that the principal dealers, who had taken measures to supply the market royally with harvest wine from foreign countries, have taken steps to put a stop to the gigantic fraud. The imposture has reached such a pitch that not one third of the wine drunk at Paris is real grape wine. —[Parisian.]

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—A bill is under discussion in the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing the employment of the proceeds of the three Ypiranga lotteries in aid of primary instruction.

—The public squares of Fortaleza, Ceará, have just undergone the periodical change of name. The new names are all long, and are those of distinguished Brazilians. The Mecejana road will hereafter be known as the "Boulevard do Visconde do Rio Branco."

—Serious disturbances have taken place at Riachão, in the province of Maranhão. Several assassinations and attempts against life have taken place, houses have been burned, and public officials have been beaten. Assistance has been asked from the provincial government.

—The January receipts of the customs departments at Pernambuco were as follows:

	1881	1880
Custom house..	1,185,425\$662	1,060,071\$913
Consulado	288,120 556	219,063 341
Internal revenue	54,335 906	47,286 955

—The official value of the exports from Pará in November last was 3,029,042\$109, of which England took 1,390,955\$565, the United States 1,280,616\$736, France 312,223\$710, and southern Brazilian ports 45,256\$8078. The export in November, 1879, was 2,796,488\$697, and in 1878, 1,533,113\$894.

—There was a revolt among the soldiers stationed on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha during the last days of January. It was suppressed with but little difficulty. A detachment of 60 soldiers left Pernambuco for the island on the 2nd inst. in the gunboat *Príncipe do Grão Pará*.

—The *Jornal do Recife* of the 2nd inst. says that the Rio de Janeiro provincial tax on slaves imported from other provinces is having a salutary effect. The coasting steamer *Pará*, which left Pernambuco on the 1st inst., brought only 15 slaves from the north and received only 8 from that place, all destined for Minas Geraes.

—At a meeting of the Sociedade Campiata de Agricultura, of Campos, on the 23rd ult., it was resolved to at once take measures for the introduction of 50 families of European immigrants into that municipality, the society to meet the preliminary expenses which the immigrants will be required to refund from their earnings.

—As the cashier of the Caxanga railway, Pernambuco, was going to the bank on the 3rd inst. to deposit some money, he was suddenly attacked in the street by a desperate thief who snatched a package from his hand and escaped. The thief was pursued and finally captured, but not until a part of the money was lost. The amount recovered was 1,494\$ and the amount lost 1,437\$500.

—A fugitive slave, according to the *Aurora*, of Barra Mansa, was hunted by four *capangas do mato* and some dogs in the neighborhood of Valença, during the early part of last month. The fugitive was discovered on the 12th, when the slave-hunters fired upon him and then set the dogs after him. The poor wretch was literally torn to pieces, dying soon after. On the 14th, says the *Aurora*, the body remained where the poor slave met his death, and the authorities of Valença had taken no notice of the occurrence.

—As the coasting steamer *Pará* was about to receive some slaves at Ceará on the 27th ult. a crowd of people gathered at the landing place, drove away the guard and prevented the embarkation of the slaves. They also compelled the authorities to release a slave woman on board who was shipped at Maranhão and consigned to Senator Nunes Gonçalves in the capital. There was great excitement for a time, and the authorities were powerless to suppress the disturbance. The demonstration was made solely against the slave traffic, the rioters crying "Viva liberty! down with slavery!"

—The ex-inspector of Parahyba sub-treasury, Dr. Aristides Cesar de Almeida, who was arrested in this province some months ago for the crime of embezzlement, has been recently tried at Parahyba and sentenced to nine years and four months imprisonment, together with a corresponding fine. An accomplice in the custom house, Vicente Gomes Pessoa, received a similar sentence. The two criminals have appealed from the sentence. The embezzlement was in connection with the relief supplies during the time of famine in the northern provinces.

—On the 5th instant an Italian woman at Porto Novo da Cunha named Maria Faraco, infuriated by the unfaithfulness and bad treatment of her husband, procured a revolver and went in search of her rival. In searching through the Hotel Europa she saw a woman whom she mistook for the offender, and at once shot her through the heart. An attempt was made to detain her in the hotel, when she fired through a door, wounding another woman. She was afterwards captured and disarmed. The woman who was killed was a stranger in the place and was about to take passage on a train.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging in various places throughout the province of Rio Grande do Norte.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has passed the bill providing for the Santos harbor improvements.

—The sale of fresh beef is a private monopoly in Parahyba do Norte, and the people pay 800 reis a kilogramme for it when they feel reckless about their expenditures.

—The British steamer *Mayfield* which brought a cargo of railway material for the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, of Rio Grande do Norte, took a cargo of sugar at Natal for the return voyage.

—The enterprising inhabitants of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, want the Moggyana railway extended to the Paraná, as a part of the Matto Grosso route. Just what they want it for doesn't appear.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has passed a bill authorizing the use of the Ypiranga lottery proceeds for educational purposes. By this the scheme escapes the general tax upon lotteries.

—The *Discussão* of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, of the 24th ult., says that the police authorities of that city have been informed of the arrival in the province of a large quantity of counterfeit currency.

—An overseer on the plantation of José Antonio Ferreira, Casa Branca, São Paulo, was assassinated by four slaves on the 1st inst. The criminals not only confessed the deed but disputed with each other as to which struck the first blow.

—The slave merchants at Casa Branca, São Paulo, are trying to arrange for the registry of slaves which are still in the province of Bahia. Others who have slaves in the interior of Minas are trying to arrange their registration as belonging to a planter near Casa Branca.

—An old project has been revived at Campos to open direct communication between Macaé and the ports of Rio Grande do Sul and the River Plate, thus emancipating that part of the province from its commercial dependence upon the port of Rio de Janeiro.

—Frauds in registry of slaves at Casa Branca, São Paulo, under the new tax law, have been discovered and proved by an official investigation. A slave-dealer registered 90 slaves on the 2nd inst. which it was afterwards discovered were not yet introduced into the province.

—The president of Espírito Santo has informed the minister of agriculture that there is an urgent need for a light-house on the *Illa do Frances*, between Putina and Itapemirim, for a telegraph station at Guarapary, and a buoy for the guidance of steamers entering Victoria.

—The managers of the German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre announce a lottery of the exhibits to be drawn on the 31st of December next, the last day of the exhibition. The tickets are placed at 3\$ each. The first name in the list of managers, announcing this scheme, is that of the editor of the *Gazeta do Porto Alegre* in whose columns recently appeared a vigorous article against lotteries.

—Under the present distribution of the emancipation fund, says a *Jornal* correspondent of the 28th ult., 22 slaves have been liberated in the province of Rio Grande do Norte at a total cost to the fund of 10,680\$240. The total slave population of the province, by the last returns, was 10,128, and the quota of the fund apportioned to that province was 33,819\$970.

—A planters' club was organized at Brotas, São Paulo, on the 30th ult. The platform of principles includes the creation of a great national loan bank, maintenance of the emancipation fund of 1871, introduction of free laborers to take the places of slaves, prompt and energetic measures for suppressing the crimes committed by slaves against their masters, reform of the law regulating the employment of laborers, and a reform in the law of land surveys.

—A case of smuggling was recently discovered at Aracajú, Sergipe, in which it is estimated that the government loses about 11,000\$ of duties. The contraband goods came from Pernambuco in a small coasting vessel, and were successfully introduced into the city. Under the initiative of the illustrious president of the province, aided by the noble chief of police, the honored, active and intelligent inspector of the sub-treasury, and some honest employees of the custom house, something is about to be done in the matter.

—Twenty-five Portuguese 3rd-class passengers arrived at São Paulo on the 3rd inst. in charge of government officials. They refused to go to the immigrants' quarters on the ground that they were free to choose their own occupation and place of residence. Some of them finally yielded. There is a general impression that the practice of treating all 3rd-class passengers as immigrants, and of sending them to immigrants' quarters to be kept under restraint is a very great error. The great part of the Portuguese who come here are able to take care of themselves, having either money or friends at their disposal.

—Rio Grande do Sul is the Greece of Brazil.

—It is said that the Pará postoffice is lighted by one candle.

—Indian attacks are reported from the Rio Xingú, Pará. Several persons have been killed.

—The Natal custom receipts for the month of December last amounted to 46,083\$844.

—Laws No. 2 and No. 3 of the provincial assembly of São Paulo, now in session, authorize the drawing of sixteen lotteries in that province—No. 2 authorizing nine and No. 3 seven.

—The amount of 800,000\$ which was voted by the last General Assembly as the subsidy due to the Amazon Navigation Co., was paid at the Pará sub-treasury on the 24th ult.

—The commission appointed to investigate the robbery of the Provincial Bank, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, in June last, has reported that the amount of money taken was 122,315\$.

—A committee of the São Paulo provincial assembly has reported favorably on a bill authorizing the city of Santos to contract a loan of 200,000\$, at a maximum rate of 10 per cent. per annum, redeemable within six years.

—Forty-seven slaves have been liberated in the municipality of Cantagallo at a total cost of 66,000\$, or an average of 1,404\$. The number liberated by the distribution of 1875 was 32 at a total cost of 40,700\$. The total number of liberations in the province of Rio de Janeiro thus far is 1,227, at a total cost to the emancipation fund of 1,112,649\$ 486, leaving 582,807\$778 yet unexpended.

—The recent trouble at Fortaleza, Ceará, over the embarkation of slaves for the south, arose from a refusal on the part of the boatmen to convey them to the steamer. The police force attempted to compel the boatmen to perform this repugnant service, and then the people interfered and drove the police away. The slave woman from Maranhão, which was taken from the steamer, declared that she was free, and was a native of Ceará.

—A planter named Antonio José Pinto e Senna, a resident of S. Gonzalo parish in the municipality of Niterói in this province, was assassinated by one of his slaves on the morning of the 12th inst. The planter was an old man of 70 years. The assassination was committed about four o'clock, at the time when the master was awakening his slaves to begin work, as was his custom. He was shot by a boy of 15 years and was killed instantly. The assassin had not been captured at last accounts.

—On the 22nd ult. a young man named Manoel Rodrigues de Carvalho, of a place called Planco, arrived at Muricy, Alagoas, to arrange a marriage. He stopped at the house of Joaquim José da Costa Sebastião. On going to the vicar to attend to the required formalities, he was asked for proofs that he was not married, which he could not give. He was then required to return to Planco and bring proofs. Not being able to meet even this requirement, he returned to the house of his host, where he suddenly seized a knife and began to kill every one within the place. He killed the man who acted as his sponsor, the host, his wife and daughter, and mortally wounded three other persons. He then ran into the street, attacking every one he met, but was finally overpowered and captured.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The first section of the Paulo Afonso railway is to be inaugurated to-day.

—It is reported that work will be inaugurated on the Petropolis railway on the 1st of May next.

—The first station on the "Camocim a Sobral" railway, Ceará, was inaugurated on the 16th ult.

—The January receipts of the Carangola railway were 32,585\$600, against 20,714\$380 in the same month of 1880.

—The December receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway were 19,238\$699. The expenditures do not appear.

—There has been a reduction in the number of persons employed on the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway extension because of insufficient appropriations.

—A railway enterprise has been inaugurated in the province of São Paulo for the construction of a line between Rio Claro and S. Carlos do Pinhal. It is said that the capital needed has already been promised.

—It is announced that the capital needed for the construction of the Petropolis railway has been nearly all subscribed, and that the company has been organized. It is designed to reduce the gauge of the Mauá railway, making it uniform with that of the projected line up the *serra*. The road will probably be finished for the next hot season.

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial government has conceded a 50 years' privilege to Emilio Kemp Larbeck, Francisco Xavier Gomes, and Antonio Luiz Mendes, for a steam tramway line, meter gauge, between Niterói and Macaé, on condition that the surveys are made and the plans are presented in accordance with the terms of law.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has voted to grant six months' time for the completion of the Dragantina railway, in accordance with the stipulations of the contract.

—The January receipts of the "Macaé e Campos" railway amounted to 97,531\$220. The number of passengers carried was 823 of the first-class, and 1,785 of the second class. The freight traffic included 2,422.2 tons of coffee and 340.6 tons of sugar.

—The *Araruto*, of Petropolis, opposes the transfer of the Petropolis railway to a company of English capitalists on the grounds, beside others, that the Mauá branch was the first railway of Brazil and the projected "Príncipe do Grão Pará" branch will introduce a new system into the mountain systems of the country; therefore, the line should remain in Brazilian hands. It is to be regretted that our contemporary forgets to consider the practical advantages of the change, instead of the sentimental phases mentioned.

—The minister of agriculture has notified the chief engineer of the Bahia railway extension that the council of state has decided against all responsibility on the part of the government in the failure to obtain a 50 per cent. reduction on the transportation of materials over the English line. The government merely promised to use its good offices to secure this abatement for the materials needed for the extension, but has to power to enforce it. The English company refuses to make the abatement and there the matter ends: the government can not be held responsible.

—In reply to the claim of the province of Minas Geraes for 1,235,183\$391—the amount paid to the Leopoldina railway by that province as a provincial subsidy—on the ground that the road is now under the general government, has been disallowed by the minister of agriculture. The minister states that the government desired a line from Porto Novo da Cunha to the Rio Jequitinhonha for the public service and gave the preference to the Leopoldina railway, as a part of its line was already constructed. The absorption of this road by the state, says the minister, does not alter its legal position and obligations.

—The published returns of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway for 1880 give the following receipts and expenditures for each month of the year:

month	receipts	expenditures
January,	129,639\$310	53,208\$347
February,	120,169 678	53,901 647
March,	115,310 100	53,123 865
April,	101,482 050	54,744 934
May,	85,836 470	35,690 650
June,	62,766 206	39,394 440
July,	48,101 636	35,766 127
August,	40,625 468	34,250 633
September,	52,658 776	41,396 933
October,	72,027 452	42,157 271
November,	132,272 130	45,215 798
December,	156,598 888	63,116 924
	1,117,488 064	551,468 575
Net receipts,		566,019 480

Interest guarantee,

Net income,

Deficit, to be paid by gov't,

Deficit of 1879,

679,486 854

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

About eleven years ago, a movement was started in Yorkshire, England, for the establishment of a College of Science, to include technical subjects. The range of study was enlarged, and now twelve professors and nine assistants are employed, in addition to work carried on at Leeds. Recently a portion of the new buildings for the institution were opened. The textile and dyeing departments cover an area of ground 144 feet by 112. One large apartment is used for hand-loom weaving, and another as a lecture hall. A third is devoted to a museum, and other portions are divided for drawing and various purposes connected with the department. There is also a dye house containing an experiment room, and a weaving shed for the advanced class, with seven Jacquard hand-looms, five with hand-looms, three treadle hand-looms, one 400-Jacquard power loom, two 34-shaft with power-looms, one 24-shaft with power-looms, and two tappit power-looms. There are also two cutting machines, bobbin winding machines, and other appliances, by means of which the finest and choicest fabrics for ladies' wear, and the heaviest goods with a certain class of carpets can be woven. The object is, not to produce a quantity of one material or pattern, but to introduce as many varieties as possible. The students are thoroughly taught the mode in which each pattern is woven, the several parts of which it is composed, and the quantity and weight of the materials employed. In the elementary class-rooms there are thirty small hand-looms, a counterpart of those in the shed, into which the students are passed to complete their practical knowledge, after they have been initiated into the working of the smaller looms.

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PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1881.

IN another column we give extracts from two prominent provincial newspapers regarding the illegal and inhuman traffic in Indian slaves along the Amazon and its tributaries. These two newspapers are published in the two provincial capitals of the Amazon—Pará and Manaus—and it is very certain that they speak from no uncertain knowledge of the subject. These newspapers have before called attention to the great crime that is practiced from day to day along the Amazon; they have denounced some of the criminals; they have republished an official report of a Colombian prefect on the existence and extent of the traffic. And still nothing is done. We have also denounced this great crime, and have republished both the statements of newspapers and of travellers in confirmation of its existence. It may be that the government has taken steps to suppress the traffic, but as yet we have no knowledge of even the intention to do so. The inhuman commerce is still openly practiced all along the Amazon, and the wretched Indian children are carried up and down the Amazon in steamers subsidized by the imperial and provincial governments. There are no doubts as to the existence of the traffic; there does not seem to be even an effort at concealment. Hundreds and thousands of Indian children have been reduced to slavery, and are so held even in the provincial capitals of Pará and Manaus. They are even held by men who hold official positions, and who are charged with the administration and enforcement of the law. This state of affairs is one of more importance to this country than any other question connected with slavery. It is even more serious than the open infraction of the international laws against the African slave trade. Since 1831 Brazil has been pledged by a solemn treaty to suppress the introduction of slaves into her territory, but the African slave trade continued, with but little restraint on the part of the government, for nearly thirty years thereafter. Bad as this proceeding was, it bears no comparison to this traffic on the Amazon. The world has made some progress within the last fifty years, and the commerce which then became a crime because the most powerful nation of the world saw fit to call it so, has since become a crime because the moral and intellectual sentiment of the world has decreed it so. Then, too, since 1871 Brazil has stood before the world in the rôle of a slave-emancipating nation. By the law of 1871 she declared against the continuance of slavery and put the brand of extinction upon it. She has appealed to the sympathy of men in her efforts to destroy an evil which had already outgrown her strength and resources, and she has received many a word of encouragement and admiration for her courage in meeting the evil, and

shackling it with a limitation to those then held in bondage. And yet, during all this time, even down to the present day, the slave trade has been carried on throughout the whole empire, and thousands of free persons have been reduced to slavery on the Amazon. Not only have slave-dealers preyed upon the Indian tribes who live in Brazilian territory, but they have made regular expeditions into the territory of a neighboring republic in quest of slaves. The whole affair is so disgraceful that there are no words strong enough to characterize it. There is and can be no excuse for this shameful traffic; there is and can be no defence for the failure of the government to suppress it. The honor of this government is sacredly pledged, both by international treaty and by domestic legislation, to put down every attempt to reduce free men to slavery, and to punish those found guilty of such a crime.

DURING the first nine months of 1880 the number of Germans who emigrated to countries beyond the sea through the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin and Antwerp, amounted to 79,958, of which 77,629 went to the United States. These people, for the greater part, are led to seek new homes in order to escape military duty, and to better their condition. They go to the United States because they have a definite prospect there of acquiring land, and of establishing homes for themselves and for their children. They have also the certainty of enjoying equal rights under the law with the older inhabitants of the country; which means the protection of life and property, the acquirement of property, perfect freedom in the choice of residence and occupation, perfect liberty of conscience, full political equality which not only includes the right of suffrage but the right of holding any and every office except that of the chief executive, the advantages of schools, libraries, free speech, personal independence, and all the opportunities and advantages of accumulating property under a prosperous and progressive state of society. All these inducements are well known to the German peasantry, and they are availing themselves of the opportunity at the rate of over one hundred thousand a year. In their new homes they are contented and prosperous. The greater part of the German immigrants go directly to the younger western states, and quietly settle down to work. As farmers their great ambition is to buy a piece of land, and then to cultivate it in the best way possible. Their farms are usually models of good cultivation and their profits are correspondingly large. They not only add to the wealth of individuals and of the class to which they belong, but they add directly to the wealth and strength of the country. They are orderly and law-abiding; and in a very brief time they become so Americanized that their patriotism and their solicitude for the prosperity and welfare of their new country is quite as strong and earnest as any similar feeling in the breast of a native-born American. In view of all these facts is it not time that Brazil should be doing something to obtain a fair share in this transmigration of so industrious and desirable a class of people? With so vast an extent of territory and so great a need of an industrious agricultural population there can be no doubt as to what the policy of this country should be; the question is, will she adopt it? It is idle to say that Brazil offers great inducements and that every encouragement is given for the acquirement of an immigrant population—for such is not the case. As compared with the privileges which they enjoy in the United States, Brazil offers nothing—and the German peasant knows it. He knows that he can not go and settle where he pleases,

he knows that the acquirement of land is difficult and hedged in with tedious formalities, he knows that he will be hampered by burdensome export taxes, he knows that schools are lacking and that his religious belief will bring up in him many a vexatious restraint and humiliation, and he knows that for himself there is no political equality, no political future. In the United States he knows that his countrymen are holding public offices from the lowest to that of a cabinet minister, a confidential adviser of the President. What German has ever enjoyed such privileges here? And yet, there is not another available class of immigrants who could do so much for the industrial advancement of Brazil, and who could contribute so largely to her political and social development. It is idle to send out invitations, or to organize societies for the encouragement of immigration; something more than all this is needed. The first thing is the abolition of all restrictions and limitations, and then the relinquishment of that paternal policy which hampers and restricts the immigrant from the moment of his arrival to the last hour of his life. Brazil needs a goodly share of this exodus of the German peasantry, and she will be criminally unwise if she allows so mistaken a policy as "Brazil for the Brazilians" to stand in the way.

THE SITUATION.

THE RIO NEWS has published a lachrymose article on the situation in Brazil, which we here consider to be improving under the influence of exceptional crops and which probably is bad only for those who think:

There is such a charm in melancholy,
'They would not, if they could, be gay.

With regard to this article, I may say that the prices which Brazilian funds have reached are not in any way the result of (illusory) brilliant budgets, which the writer attributes to the government and to the two branches of the legislature; but arise from the certainty which more than half a generation of experience has given, in London, of funds amply sufficient to pay the dividends and redemption of those funds, and to the belief that, as has been the case up to the present, so it will be in the future; and from the superabundance of capital seeking employment in first-class securities, which are difficult to meet with.

The dreary criticism of this paper in no way shocks our market, because even if deficits in place of surpluses should appear there in the budgets in consequence of extraordinary credits—which are wrong in principle—this is a thing which is practiced largely in Europe and especially in France; and this transformation in the Brazilian 1880-81 budget would seem to be due principally to the unexpected necessity, when the session was already far advanced, of increasing the credits for defensive armaments. But even allowing that the two credits reach £900,000 it is unlikely that this sum will be spent in a year.

Besides, it is evidently difficult in such a vast empire as Brazil to collect all the necessary elements of expenditure in the first estimate at the beginning of the session.

Finally it is to be noted that the censures of THE RIO NEWS allow nothing for the increase from taxes during the period under discussion—which is almost a certainty—because the increase in the exports should naturally produce an increase in the transactions of 1881-82.

There is some ground for the objections urged against the guarantees of interest to railways, and particularly the rate of 7 per cent. when probably 5 per cent or 6 per cent. would be enough for raising the necessary capital.

I agree, too, with this paper in what it says about the tendency to protect national industry, which for the present is a mere dream in Brazil. Protection would only diminish the revenue, deteriorate the quality, increase the cost, and decrease the consumption of the articles it touched. It would be an indirect tax levied on agriculture and upon all consumers for the benefit of manufacturers of inferior and expensive articles.

This tendency has arisen in Brazil chiefly in consequence of the enormous import duties, and probably it would be worth while to try if a much lower tariff would not result in a higher revenue, while increasing the consumption of articles which is today limited by the present fiscal system.

It is evident that lotteries and long credits are very bad things, but it is not always easy to abolish bad things when they have once got hold of a

nation. I can assure the reader that neuralgia in the right arm is a very painful matter, but when it has been in the system for over half a century it is difficult to expel it even with the most scientific treatment. Patience is the only remedy for these evils.

In conclusion, I will remark in all seriousness that after a law has been voted for the purpose of permanently abolishing slavery, it is sham patriotism to make pretty speeches about precipitating emancipation when it is admitted that this can only be achieved by the ruin of agriculture which is the life and soul of Brazil. Brilliant rhetoric is very often the antithesis of good policy.—[London correspondence, dated Jan. 8, of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Feb. 10. Translated from the Portuguese.

It is quite possible that the *Jornal's* London correspondent has a temperament which is case-hardened against sombre figures and conclusions, but we can not resist the impression that were he personally acquainted with the inside phases of this question of Brazilian finance, instead of officially acquainted with its smiling exterior, he would find gayety one of the most oppressive feelings that could be experienced. Gayety we admit, is a very desirable quality of character, and were it not for the positive charges to the contrary which our transatlantic friend has brought against us, we should certainly claim a very goodly portion of it. We shall give no offence, however, in the assurance that these various statements, which we have published from time to time, have occasioned many a smile and many a burst of laughter. The ridiculous custom of counting debts as income, from which to strike net balances at the end of a year, would almost make a figure "1" smile; but figures never smile. Were they given to that pastime, they would show a world of humor beneath their stolid faces, and they would tell a story which would even make a London correspondent relent.

In connection with the statement that our "dreary criticism" in no way shocked the London market, we can only say that we are glad of it. The one great fear which possessed our soul at the time of writing that criticism, was that the London market might be shocked, and that we might infuse into it an element of disquiet and, possibly, melancholy. Against that, we are now assured. The calm and placid content which has made possible, at other times, the holding of Egyptian, Turkish, Peruvian, Bolivian, and similar securities, still continues, and he who utters one word of doubt or gives one note of warning will be treated as a maniac. Let our London friends be assured. We shall never undertake to lay violent hands on their confidence in any investment whatever; we shall not even shout in their ears to awaken them. We shall go on, as we have begun, collecting and publishing facts, and making such comments on them as our knowledge of the subject will admit. We can assure our transatlantic friends that their preference for a telescopic view of "the situation" will make no difference with us whatever.

Seriously, however, we would be pleased to have the *Jornal's* correspondent take a few plain facts into consideration, and tell us what he thinks of them. We do not ask for a gloomy view of the situation; we simply want a straightforward opinion which we feel assured he will not hesitate to give. Admitting that deficits are evil, does he think that we should shut our eyes to their unnecessary continuance simply because some other nations are burdened with them? In the twenty years from 1858-59 to 1878-79 the revenues of the country have a little more than doubled, while the expenditures have increased considerably more than threefold. In that period there has not been one single year without a deficit. In such a case are we not justified in considering these deficits as dangerous in the highest degree?

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